9: Bennett--660 (no date) 1933 Jivaro
116, 411

"Most interesting specimens in this collection [KS: donated by Harry W. Smith to the American Museum] are two ten-foot blow-guns and two dart quivers. The blow-guns are in a state of disrepair, which allows one to make close observations on their compositions and the technique of their manufacture.

Blow-guns are made from the chonta palm, which is both hard and straight-grained. The guns are made in two pieces cut to a semi-circular shape and grooved on their flat sides. The grooves are also semi-circular in shape, and the straight grain of the palm allows them to be very evenly cut so that when the two pieces are placed together a remarkably clean one-quarter-inch bore results, which is later polished smooth with string, cloth, and sand. The two pieces are now bound tightly together with long thin strips of bark wound spirally around them. Then the whole binding is covered with black beeswax. Several layers of this kind may be applied. The two blow-guns in this collections have carved bone mouthpieces, and taper from about an inch and a quarter in diameter to three quarters of an inch. One has a raised lug near the mouthpiece end which probably served as a sight."

9: Bennett--660 [2] (no date) 1933 Jivaro
116, 411

"The quivers are made of a one-foot section of bamboo fitted with a woven cloth strip for carrying. The bamboo darts are about a foot in length and pointed at one end. They are scraped down to a delicate thinness. A large gourd is attached to each quiver. This contains cotton which is twisted around the dart before it is placed in the blow-gun. A small container of poison is also attached to the quiver. Finally each quiver has a lower jaw of a piranha (the biting fish) with sharp teeth as part of its equipment. Before shooting a dart, it is grooved with this sharp-toothed jaw about an inch from the point. The cotton wadding is twisted around it and the point is dipped into the poison. It is then placed in the blow-gun and expelled with a sharp puff at its target some hundred feet away. If the animal struck starts to run, the dart will probably break off where it has been grooved, thus leaving the poisoned point to work its effect on the victim."

9: Bennett--660 [3] (no date) 1933 Jivaro
116, 301

"Aside from the offensive weapons, the collection [KS: donated by Harry W. Smith to the American Museum] contains some ornaments. There are two sets of ear plugs in the shape of six-inch cylinders of bamboo, decorated by incision at one end. These are pushed through a slit in the lobe of the ears and project forward along the cheeks. Another type of ear ornament is represented by the beetle wing ear pendants. There is also a paint gourd with a two-pronged applicator with which the Jivaro Indian man improves his beauty with parallel stripes of red ochre."

9: Bennett--661 (no date) 1933 Jivaro
116, 534

"The Jivaros like music to cheer their long hikes, and the pan-pipes of bamboo are favorite instruments. The one in this collection [KS: donated by Harry W. Smith to the American Museum] consists of twenty tubes arranged in a series of graded sizes which provide the variation in notes on their pentatonic scale."

9: Bennett--661 [2] (no date) 1933 Jivaro
116, 482

"...there is a head-band bundle carrier of bark [KS: in the collection donated by Harry W. Smith to the American Museum]. It consists of a single long piece of bark, left flat in the strip that goes across the forehead and braided on the ends that binds the bundle to be carried."